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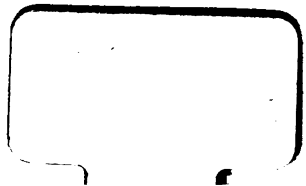
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MARYLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS.

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

UPON THE

Act of the State of Maryland

APPROPRIATING

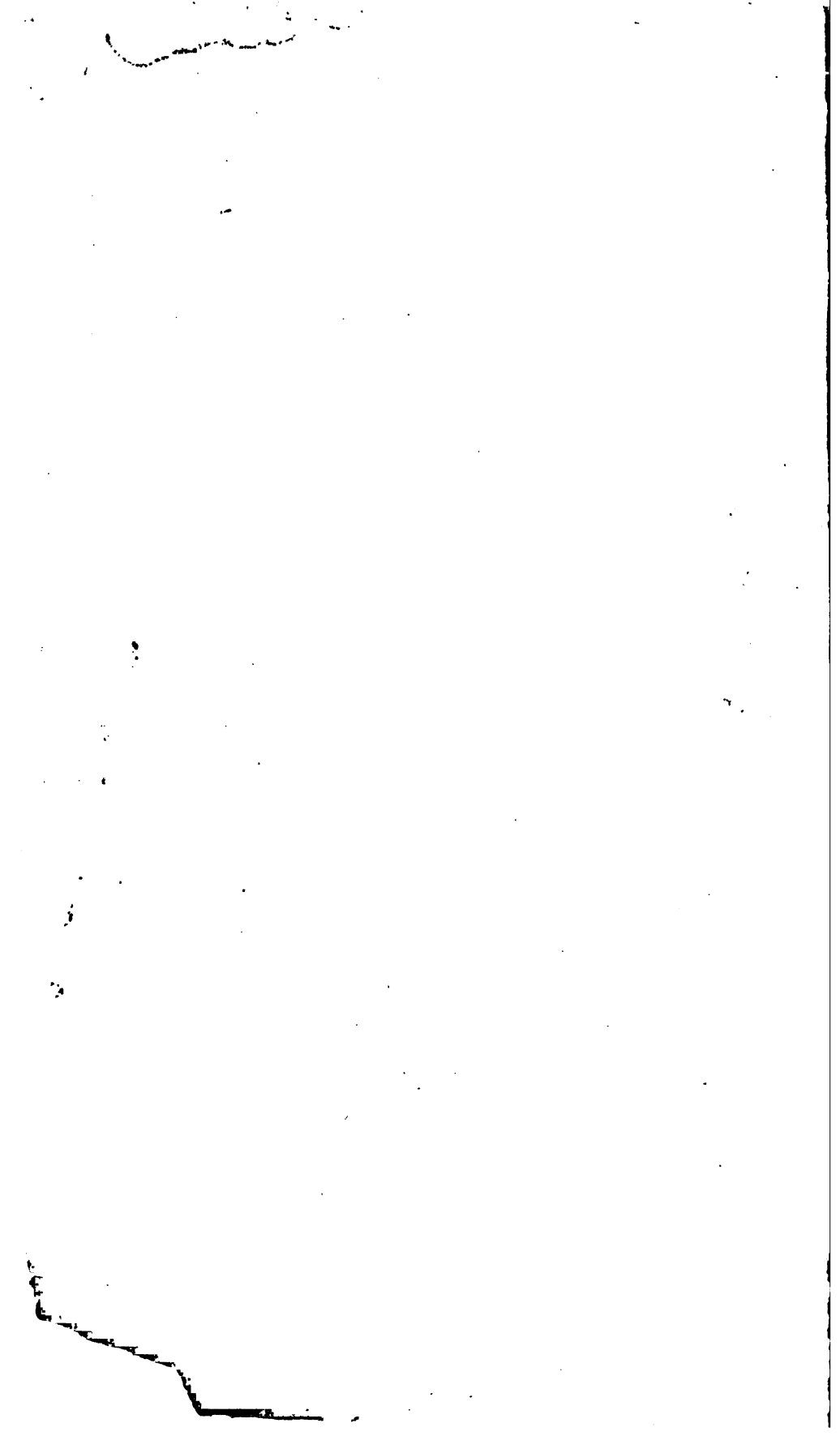
SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE FAMILIES OF  
THOSE BELONGING TO THE SIXTH REGIMENT  
OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, WHO  
WERE KILLED OR DISABLED BY  
WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THE  
RIOT AT BALTIMORE,

April 19th, 1861.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, PRINTERS, 4 SPRING LANE.

1862.



MARYLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS. — *Parment*  
*Count*  
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**RICHARD PETERS JR.**  
in memory of  
**SAMUEL M. FELTON**

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, }  
April 22, 1862. }

*To the Honorable, the House of Representatives:*

I deem it due to the honorable conduct of the State of Maryland towards the surviving soldiers of Massachusetts, wounded by the mob in Baltimore, on the 19th of April, 1861, and towards the families of those soldiers who were disabled or slain, to make formal communication to the General Court of Massachusetts, of the action taken by the General Assembly of Maryland for their relief.

I do therefore with this Message transmit to the General Court for its information a certified copy, this day received by me, of an Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act for the relief of the Families of those of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment of Volunteers, who were killed or wounded in the riot of the 19th of April, 1861, in Baltimore."

JOHN A. ANDREW.

## MARYLAND, SCT.

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday of January, being the first day of the same month, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and ended on the tenth day of March of the same year, His Excellency Aug. W. Bradford, Esquire, Governor, among others the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 99. An Act for the relief of the Families of those of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment of Volunteers, who were killed or wounded in the riot of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at Baltimore.

Whereas, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers on their way to defend the National Capitol, were brutally attacked by a mob in the streets of Baltimore, on the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and three were killed and eight wounded, and

Whereas, the State of Maryland is anxious to do something to efface that stain from her hitherto untarnished honor, therefore,

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the sum of seven thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of His Excellency John A. Andrew, or any one acting as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who shall disburse the same in the manner and proportion he thinks best for the relief of the families of those belonging to the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers who were



killed or disabled by wounds received in the riot of the nineteenth of April, in Baltimore.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 10th, 1862.

This engrossed Bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates, by yeas and nays on the 27th day February, 1862, was this day read and assented to.

By order.

T. S. THOMAS, *Chief Clerk.*

BY THE SENATE, March 10th, 1862.

This engrossed Bill, the original of which passed the Senate by yeas and nays on the 5th day of March, 1862, was this day read and assented to.

By order.

C. HARWOOD, *Sec.*

[The great Seal of Maryland.]

A. W. BRADFORD.

MARYLAND, SCT.

I, William A. Spencer, clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, of which it purports to be a copy, as taken from the original engrossed Bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the said Court of Appeals.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand as clerk, and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals of Maryland this nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1862.

WM. A. SPENCER,

*Clk C't of Appeals of Md.*

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

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IN SENATE, April 26, 1862.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Governor, transmitting the Act of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled an Act for the relief of the Families of those of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment of Volunteers who were killed or wounded in the riot of 19th of April, 1861, at Baltimore, report the accompanying Resolve.

Per order,

W. D. NORTHEND, *Chairman.*

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

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In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Two.

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**R E S O L V E**

In relation to the Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of the Families of the Killed and Wounded of Massachusetts at Baltimore, on the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

*Resolved,* That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereby acknowledges the liberal appropriation of her sister State of Maryland, for the relief of the wounded and of the families of the killed of the sixth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, in the lamentable occurrences at Baltimore on the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The people of Massachusetts will welcome with sincere and cordial satisfaction this evidence of the generous sympathy of the people of Maryland, which will tend to restore and strengthen that kind and fraternal feeling which should ever exist between the citizens of the different States of this Union.

*Resolved,* That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Resolve to his excellency the governor of Maryland, with the request that it be laid before her legislature at its next session.

IN SENATE, April 28, 1862.

[The Resolve in relation to the Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of the families of the killed and wounded of Massachusetts at Baltimore, 19th April, 1861, was discharged from the Orders of the Day and considered.

Hon. WM. D. NORTHEED, of Essex, addressed the Senate as follows :—]

Mr. PRESIDENT: In this hour of darkness to the Republic, when suspicion and distrust prevail, and the public mind is inflamed with bitter animosities, the slightest occurrence exhibiting good will, the smallest word spoken in kindness by one portion of this people to another, is not without its beneficent effect. The State of Maryland, from her position, her business, her social connections, and her institutions, was susceptible to the contagion of Rebellion which had swept like a blight through States on her border. And, maddened by the distractions of the time, by the malaria which was borne upon every breeze from the South, a portion of her people committed a most grievous crime against the government by murderous assaults upon loyal citizens hastening to the national capital to protect it from traitor hands which were raised for its destruction, and the victims were men of Massachusetts, our own neighbors, brothers, and sons. Massachusetts felt most deeply the wrong, but she felt it more in sorrow and sadness than in anger. She mourned that any citizen could raise his hand against that government which had showered blessings upon all, and in whose perpetuity all her hopes of the future were centred. It was more to her than the loss of her children. And now, when by the patriotic efforts of the sons of Maryland, that

noble State is rescued from the vortex of secession into which a portion of her people would have plunged her, she speaks to Massachusetts. She deplors the wrong which some of her citizens committed, and, although as a State she was not responsible for it, she sends from her treasury for the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed. The loyal heart of Maryland has spoken. Massachusetts will respond with a magnanimous spirit. Side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, the sons of Maryland and of Massachusetts are fighting the battles of our country; and when the blessings of peace shall be proclaimed, with not a star obliterated from our banner, may all these experiences contribute to cement these two noble and ancient States in the common brotherhood of the Union.

[HON. DANIEL S. RICHARDSON, of Middlesex, spoke as follows:—]

The Resolve now before the Senate again calls to mind the circumstances under which the 19th day of April has been made a second time memorable in the history of our country. During the struggle of our forefathers for the independence of this nation, the first sacrifice of human blood to the great cause of freedom and the elevation of mankind, in the wisdom of Providence, was permitted to be on the 19th day of April, and it was the blood of citizens of the County of Middlesex, within our Commonwealth, shed on the soil of the town of Lexington, and before the eyes of their kindred and friends. After years of the enjoyment of that freedom, in the wisdom of Providence, on the same day of April, in the cause of liberty, another sacrifice of human blood has been permitted, and, first of all,

the blood of citizens of the same County of Middlesex, but on the soil of another State, away from kindred and friends. The city of Lowell, in that county, part of the senatorial district which I have the honor to represent at this Board, furnished victims for the second sacrifice. It is with deep and almost overwhelming awe, that I stand here and dare to contemplate the coincidence of day and month, and the further startling facts, that out of the immense territory of our Union, twice, and many years apart, first in the Revolution, and second in this great and wicked Rebellion, the first human blood should each time be required from the County of Middlesex. How can we help being certain that the extraordinary parallel will be carried still further, and that this second great struggle will as surely end successfully in preserving, as the first did in establishing, the Union.

At Lexington a monument stands over the remains, and in honor of the memory, of the yeomen of the county who fell at that place at the first sacrifice, and from it visitors from far and near have read and will forever read the great lesson of liberty. In Lowell, now an industrial city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, but which forty years ago did not even have a municipal existence, from out of the industrial classes of the citizens, Luther C. Ladd and Addison O. Whitney, two young men who fell in Baltimore, have found an honored grave. Cruelly killed among strangers, whose liberties they were marching to protect, their remains were brought home to be followed to their last sacred resting-place by a weeping city. The remains of Sumner H. Needham, slain at the same time, rest in the younger and sister city of Lawrence, in the county of Essex, and those of Taylor, whose residence and friends are yet unknown,

repose under the soil of the city of Baltimore, where he was killed. LADD, WHITNEY, NEEDHAM, and TAYLOR will forever be remembered as the four patriots who fell in Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, and who first shed their blood in the suppression of this Rebellion. Over their remains monuments will be erected to aid in teaching the second series of great lessons in our national history. What will those lessons be? Who dares answer, when he looks forward among the myriads who in the great and boundless future are to read them and to profit by them? To us, however, they offer words of instruction, which we may read with interest and possibly without error. Our Revolution was a struggle of an intelligent people, the governed, to elevate and govern themselves by established laws and not by the will of men, an inestimable benefit to mankind, and this second struggle is to preserve the government thus established. Indeed, there is no escape from the conclusion, that as in both struggles the first blood was shed from among the yeomanry and industrial population of the country, so the great objects to be won and the certain results in both cases were to be for the benefit of the masses of the people and for their signal triumph over the ambitious and corrupt few, whose only aim was power.

The General Court of Massachusetts has made provision for those who were injured, and for the families of those who were killed in Baltimore. The additional pecuniary provisions so honorably made by the Assembly of Maryland will add to the comforts of the sufferers, and the Resolve before us acknowledges, in just and friendly terms, the generous act of the Assembly. But this act of Maryland takes an almost infinitely higher position among men for other reasons than the comforts it affords these sufferers. As an

indication of the supremacy of kindly feelings and brotherly love it is a priceless act. After the terrible and painful history of the past year, it causes our blood to thrill through our veins, to hear from divided and distracted Maryland, that angry passions have subsided, and that calm reason and benign justice and right have gained the ascendancy there. Within less than a year from the time when the blood of the volunteer citizen soldiers of Massachusetts, of the Sixth Regiment, marching by order of the President of the United States to aid in defending the Union and suppressing Rebellion, was shed in Baltimore by an angry and unmanageable populace, the Assembly of Maryland, speaking for the people of the State, by which that body was elected, extends to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the hand of friendship, and to those who were injured and the friends of those who were slain, comfort and relief. The stain of blood in the streets of Baltimore has become matter of history, and can never be washed out, but the States of Maryland and Massachusetts do now, and we may well hope, when this Rebellion is crushed out, will forever continue to maintain the most friendly relations with each other; and although they will alike regret the bloody sacrifice of April 19, 1861, they will forever look back upon it as permitted in the wisdom of Providence for the common good. That day's work formed no inconsiderable part of the events which aroused the patriotism of half a million soldiers, and brought them into the field in defence of the Union.

Maryland thus extends the hand of friendship to the more Northern States. Missouri and Kentucky, through their acts and their sufferings, have done the same. Let Massachusetts and each State at the North, cordially grasp their friendly hands. Let it be proclaimed and understood, that



as soon as the wild and wicked ambition of rebel leaders is put down, and the people of the seceding States, having been truly informed of the friendly feelings that at the North everywhere prevail towards them when separated from their false-hearted and corrupt leaders, will meet on common and friendly grounds, then each State will be welcomed back into the family of the Union, not as a dependent and subjugated territory, but as an equal and independent and sovereign State. And let us hope that this gleam of light which comes so cheerily from Maryland to Massachusetts, (and I hope we shall signally recognize it by the unanimous adoption of this Resolve,) is the early morning twilight that follows the dark and stormy night which has been upon us, and that ushers in the bright and perpetual day of peace, prosperity, and happiness, which this great, and again friendly and united people is yet to enjoy, and the blessings of which they are to preserve and to transmit to posterity as an inheritance forever.

[HON. ALVAH CROCKER, of Worcester, spoke as follows :—]

Mr. PRESIDENT: God bless Maryland!—God bless the land of Carroll, of Hicks, of Johnson! Sir,—for the noble act she has consummated—for the olive branch she has extended—for the germ of friendship she has planted, surely destined to put forth—to blossom—to bear the richest fruit—twining us together—drawing the cords of love around our very heart-strings—for this, I say, again, God bless her! Sir, it was my fortune in December last, to enjoy an interview at Maryland's capital, Annapolis, with some of the Delegates of her Assembly. The dis-

cussion at that time began in bitterness, to be ended in mutual confidence. I took occasion then, Sir, to assure those men, that Massachusetts was a Union-loving State, her people would stand by the Constitution of the United States, now and always, until changed by a constitutional majority. And during our discussion, Sir, with our hearts warmed by this interchange of sentiment, they turned to our maimed and dead of Baltimore of the memorable nineteenth of April and to the condition of their friends, and to the subject of making the reparation acknowledged by this Resolve, reparation *so befitting* the character of a sovereign State. I hailed it as the first dawn of light over our unhappy and bleeding country,—of day breaking in upon us. Sir, when ultraism on both sides of “Mason and Dixon’s line” shall have sufficiently drenched us in sorrow, in blood,—when homes enough have been desecrated,—families enough decimated—and, oh, Sir, hearts enough stricken and broken,—victims enough sacrificed to this hydra-monster, this Moloch of secession, of fanaticism;—aye, Sir, when again our proud eagle shall spread her broad pinions from Oregon to Mexico,—our glorious flag again be *unfurled, saluted, honored*,—every star, again in its place,—again shedding its appropriate lustre over all the broad acres of our land;—aye, Sir, with that sacred instrument of constitutional liberty now, too, again in its place though baptized as it will be, in the *deepest crimson*, then again to be worshipped and venerated the more, as the pole-star of our future course,—so long as Massachusetts has a heart to love and sustain it, will she remember this act of comity of her sister State of Maryland, cementing and binding us together as it does more closely forever; and by us, Sir, Massachusetts Senators,

now, hereafter, always, till cold in our coffins, shall the inspiration of this act of Maryland now before us, be cherished and embalmed upon the page of grateful memory.

[The President, (Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD) in putting the question upon the Resolve, in order to give the most emphatic approval of the Senate to this fraternal legislation of Maryland and Massachusetts, requested the Senators in favor of its passage, to signify it by rising in their places—whereupon the Resolve was unanimously passed.

The Resolve was then transmitted to the House of Representatives and unanimously passed in that branch.]



